

## ARE SHELVED THE VETERANS

Langly Claims Ky. Democrats Hog Revenue Jobs.

Believes Spirit of Civil Service In Filling Places Is Being Disregarded.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Representative John W. Langley is up in arms on account of alleged discriminations against Republican old soldiers in the internal revenue service in Kentucky, and he announced today that unless he receives a satisfactory explanation from Treasury officials tomorrow, he will introduce a resolution in Congress demanding a thorough Congressional investigation of sensational charges which have been filed with him. He has the resolution already prepared and ready to be dropped into the Congressional hopper.

Meanwhile Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn and the Assistant Commissioner, Col. Williams, are anxious to see Mr. Langley, and he has an appointment to meet them tomorrow morning. They think they can show him there is no intention to pack the revenue service in Kentucky with Democrats at the sacrifice of the interests of the old soldiers, but he is equally confident they can not and the indication, according to Representative Langley, is that there will be "music in the air" in connection with this matter during the next few days. Langley frankly confessed to a strong doubt as to whether a Democratic House would consent to allow such a resolution to come out of committee, much less to pass, but he declares that it will serve to bring out all the facts, nevertheless.

To-night Representative Langley made the following statement:

"I am satisfied from letters I am receiving from revenue men all over Kentucky that the grossest violence is being done to the spirit of the Civil Service Law in rooting Republicans out of the service and putting Democrats in.

"These letters are to the effect that the writers have been let out, asked to resign, for no other reason than that a Democratic administration is now in power and that the places are wanted for the boys in the trenches, who are hungry for jobs. It seems to be conclusively shown that the Democratic revenue collectors in Kentucky are trying to sidestep the civil service law and pack the service with Democrats. My attention has been called especially to the situation in the Fifth Kentucky Revenue District (Louisville), where twenty-eight soldiers of the Civil War were relieved of duty July 1. Nearly all of these are storekeepers. I am myself an honorary member of the G. A. R. and I could not rest content without doing everything possible to prevent anything against these deserving veterans. I know nearly all of them personally. Every one of the twenty-eight is a Republican. All are white-headed, in the very evening of life. The average age of the twenty-eight, I am told, is 73 years. A good many of them carry bullets in their bodies, attesting to their splendid army service. They were employed in positions that require technical knowledge, rather than physical endurance, and their efficiency never has been called into question.

"They are entitled to the work.

"Where there is a lay-off of a considerable number of men, and all those laid off belong to one political party, it is considered prima facie evidence of political discrimination. Here we have twenty-eight Republican old soldiers laid off, notwithstanding there are various acts which give old soldiers the preference, speak with knowledge, because I was one of the authors of these laws. The statute I have especially in mind is the act of August 23, 1912, which contains the following provisions: 'That in the event of reductions being made in the force in any of the executive departments, no honorable discharged soldier or sailor, whose record in said department is rated good, shall be discharged or dropped, or reduced in rank or salary.

"Any person knowingly violating the provisions of this section shall be summarily removed from office, and may also, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year."

Students to Study War.

New York, Sept. 5.—A new course of study in connection with geography and history is to be taught during the period of the European war. A name has not yet been given to the new course, but Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, in a statement of instructions to teachers made public today, has outlined its principal features, which will have to do with the movements from day to day of the armies engaged in the European struggle.

"For this purpose," said Dr. Maxwell in his instructions, "the newspapers are the most valuable source of information at this time. This is an important epoch in the history of the world and the pupils of our public schools will see new boundaries in the making. For that reason I shall suggest that in all school rooms, a map of the continent of Europe be displayed on which from day to day, the changes in the armies and the navies may be noted. Probably a blackboard map will suffice for this purpose."

It is understood that teachers of the schools, when the terms begin a week from next Monday, will have arranged for collateral reading in history and geography, so as to keep their pupils informed concerning the significance of all the battles.

## MAROONED ON ICE IN ARTIC OCEAN

Stefansson, Canadian Explorer, Reported to Be in Trouble By Missionary.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 7.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, is marooned on the ice off Herschel Island, according to the Rev. W. H. Fry, a missionary, who has been among the Eskimos and who arrived here today from Kit-tigwivit. Stefansson is in no immediate danger.

Dr. Fry based his assertion upon a letter he received from an Eskimo on June 9, the day he started south.

The Eskimo wrote that he knew Stefansson had left Herschel Island and had gone out on the ice with two of his men, Anderson (not Dr. Anderson, his lieutenant), and Storckson. The ice broke up suddenly, the water opened up a few days later, and the explorer and his companions were unable to get off. The Eskimo said he had been told by native whalers who had helped Stefansson on the ice that the party had ammunition and food sufficient to last all winter.

The last definite word of Stefansson was brought to Nome, Alaska, on September 1 by a schooner from Point Barrow. The captain of the schooner reported that after making an attempt to cross the ice Stefansson and two companions had returned to Martin Point, east of the mouth of the Barter river, on April 16. The crew of Stefansson's ship, Karluk, which was crushed in the ice north of Herald Island, is believed to be marooned on Wrangle Island.

There are twenty-two men in this party. The United States revenue cutter Bear sailed for range Island on September 5 in an attempt to rescue them.

Notice to the Public.

Having had considerable complaint with different consignees in regard to the hours I am supposed to keep the delivery of freight open here at Hartford, I publish the following from Supt. Logsdon:

"Your letter August 28th relative to the hours of opening and closing your freight station—Opening hours 7:00 a. m. Closing hours 5:30 p. m. Give proper notice at your station."

Please be governed accordingly. H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

## PRIMARY PROBE ORDERED

Frankfort Judge Gives Grand Jury Charge.

Corruption of Ballot is Pronounced One of the Greatest Crimes.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7.—The modern imitators of the Praetorian guard, selling public offices at auction to the highest bidders, formed the text of a homily delivered today to the Franklin county grand jury by Judge Robert Stout, who called upon the grand jurors to back up the warning he gave party leaders in this county just before the August primary, when he called them before him and assured them that at the September term he would not know party or faction, but would urge the grand jury to indict every man guilty of corrupt practice.

Judge Stout said it ought not to be difficult for an official inquisitorial body to learn the facts of what is common street corner gossip, and he said he delivered a warning to the politicians because he did not think it fair for a complaisant public to permit illegal practices to become a custom and then without warning hale guilty ones before the court and punish them for conforming to a custom, however deplorable. As it is, he asserted, no one can say he has been dealt with unfairly and caught unawares.

The Judge reminded the grand jury that the laws are the people's laws, that their enforcement is in the hands of the people, and that the grand jury is a representative body of the people.

"It is up to you gentlemen to say whether the laws shall be considered an impotent jumble of words in the statute books, and this court a perfunctory institution sitting at stated intervals to appoint guardians for orphans and commit lunatics to the asylum, or whether our laws shall be a living expression of popular sentiment for justice and right, and the court a potent instrument for the enforcement of those laws."

Reminding them of the evidences that in Europe one man has power to declare war and call upon millions of his fellowmen to lay down their lives on the battlefield for the achievement of a monarch's ambitions, he asked them to consider whether they shall by their actions reassert that the people rule over here, or admit by their indifference to violations of the law by powerful political influences that popular government is a myth and in Franklin county one man or set of men can control affairs, name public officials and set at naught the will of the people.

He told them that in the last national election the electoral vote of California was given to one candidate by less than 200 votes; and that in 1884 the electoral vote of the imperial State of New York decided the national election by a majority of about 2,000.

"Had the situation been known," said Judge Stout, "a small corruption fund, a few men indifferent to their obligations, could have decided that election and prevented Grover Cleveland ever becoming President of the United States."

"The duty you are about to undertake is not local. You can see how the Commonwealth and the nation are interested in honest elections in Franklin county. As the result of continued and long-condoned outrages against the ballot, our free institutions are jeopardized. Upon you rests the decision in this instance, stand against corruption, or whether she shall lag behind."

He asked them again whether they would hesitate to return an indictment because the guilty person is high and powerful and might use his wealth and power to injure them.

"It depends upon your manhood," he said. "It's a man's job you have assumed," and he offered to dismise from the jury any member who thought he could not discharge the duty.

Judge Stout referred in his charge

to the report that some one has embezzled money from the automobile fund, and in fairness to all parties he reminded the jurors that the person civilly liable to the Commonwealth for the amount is not necessarily the person guilty of the crime; but he admonished the jurors to inquire into the case and indict the one responsible for taking the money and forging applications.

Grave Charges Made in Senate. Washington, Sept. 8.—Charges that Representative Stevens, of New Hampshire, and George H. Rublee, a lawyer, who have been active in commission bill, were engaged in a plan to "emasculate the entire anti-trust laws," were made in the Senate today by Senator Reed.

Questioned by Senator Walsh, Senator Reed said he had already asked Senator Overman to call a meeting of the Lobby Committee to investigate the activities of Mr. Rublee and others in connection with the trade commission bill.

Senator Newlands replied that both Mr. Rublee and Mr. Stevens had been in consultation with the President. "I believe Mr. Rublee has the confidence of the President," said he. Senator Clapp also defamed Mr. Rublee.

Worse Than Crop Failure.

Just listen at the Democrats talk crop failures. It is true the corn crop of southern Indiana and Illinois and southeast Missouri is going to be a total failure; but this is not hurting the farmer as bad financially as the provisions of the Simmons-Underwood Free-Trade bill. That \$50 you have lost on the Missouri mule would buy several loads of corn.—Perryville (Mo.) New Republican Era.

## ROOSEVELT RAPS UNDERWOOD TARIFF

Backward and Reactionary Policy, Declares Colonel.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech to-night, decried the "backward and reactionary" policy of the Government in handling the tariff question, particularly as it affected Louisiana sugar interests and reiterated his charges that paying \$25,000,000 to Columbia as a result of the deal whereby the United States obtained the Panama Canal zone would be blackmail. He left late to-night for a one-day campaign in the Third Louisiana congressional district. The Third district comprises the largest sugar-growing section of the State.

Admission to the auditorium was gained only by cards, which had been issued by the local Progressive committee. Some time before the former President began his address the place was filled and the doors were closed. The police had some difficulty with the crowds at the several entrances.

Col. Roosevelt dwelt on principles of the Progressive party, but laid especial stress upon the sugar growers of Louisiana and stood out strongly for Federal control of the Mississippi River.

In the afternoon he talked a few minutes at Southern Park, where a Labor day picnic was in progress. In that address he emphasized that labor unions in principle were all right, and toward a good end. Unions, however, he said, should be careful that their leadership did not rest with men who placed their personal interest above that of the body they represented.

"There are little crooks as well as big crooks, and the Progressive party is after all of them," he said.

Col. Roosevelt will begin his trip through the Third district soon after his train arrives at Franklin tomorrow morning. He will go from there to New Iberia by automobile, making several stops in the trip of forty miles. At New Iberia he will make the main address of the day.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank my friends for their many deeds of kindness and their words of sympathy, during the illness and death of my husband.

Sincerely,  
MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR.  
Hartford, Ky.

## MORE TAXATION FOR REVENUE

War Made Excuse for Democrats to Raise Money.

Chewing Gum, Soft Drinks, Beer, Whiskey and Tobacco To Bear Burden.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Taxing moving picture films for war revenue was urged before the Ways and Means Committee today at deliberations on the measure to raise \$100,000,000 in response to President Wilson's message. One member of the committee showed testimony of film manufacturers telling of profits aggregating 110 per cent.

Opposition to a tax on railroad tickets and gasoline developed. Scores of taxable items were discussed. That cigars and tobacco would not be taxed seemed assured in the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee. An increased tax on beer is assured. Domestic wines probably will not escape. Some members approve a tax on commercial instruments.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Spurred by President Wilson's appeal for emergency legislation, House Ways and Means committee members today worked on plans for a special internal revenue bill to raise \$100,000,000 to meet the loss in customs receipts caused by war. Lists of articles suggested for the special tax levy were considered by the committee members and as soon as they complete their program it will be submitted to the Treasury Department. The amount of money to be produced on each article and the taxation rate will be fixed, then the bill will be introduced in the House for immediate action.

Articles suggested as special revenue producers included beer, domestic wines, whiskey, tobacco, chewing gum, proprietary articles, soft drinks, playing cards, railroad and amusement tickets and gasoline.

"We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it," said President Wilson in presenting his appeal for an emergency Internal Revenue measure to raise \$100,000,000, the Government's probable loss in customs receipts because of the war in Europe. Prompt action was necessary, the President said, "in order to keep the Treasury strong." His only suggestion as to the method for levying the tax that the sources be chosen that would "begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow."

The appeal met with quick action. As soon as the President had left the House chamber amidst an outburst of applause, Speaker Clark referred the message to the Ways and Means Committee. Democratic members of the committee met at night at the call of the chairman, Representative Underwood, and began consideration of plans to raise the additional suggested taxation.

On the list suggested were: Gasoline, a tax of 1 or 2 cents a gallon; railroad and amusement tickets, a tax of 5 to 10 per cent; beer, an increase of 50 cents a barrel; domestic wines, whiskey, an increase of 15 cents a gallon; proprietary articles, tobacco and tobacco products, chewing gum, soft drinks, playing cards.

The proposal to tax railroad tickets was not received with enthusiasm by the members of the committee, although it was estimated that a 5 per cent tax would raise \$40,000,000.

Opening of Hartford College.

Hartford College began the thirty-fifth year of her existence on Monday Sept. 7, 1914, with splendid prospects for a successful year's work. The large enthusiastic student body, the interest and co-operation of the patrons and the excellent equipment of the new building all indicate a prosperous and profitable term. Devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. Napier and Guinn. After which Prof. Brown expressed his satisfaction at the presence of the patrons, former students and Board of Education and made a special plea to the boys and young men urging them to remain in school and complete the High School course

as a foundation upon which to prepare for life work.

Supt. Shultz addressed the school on the importance of obedience to law.

Col. Barnett, on behalf of the Board, commended the Faculty and emphasized the intention of the Board to endorse everything the teachers did, believing them to be earnest, conscientious men and women, striving for good and lasting results.

Dr. Ford gave a good talk on Sanitation, the importance of cleanliness, and necessity of fresh air in all buildings. Prof. Tinsley encouraged teachers and pupils alike in his earnest talk, of which "Hope" was the theme. Short talks by Judge Glenn, Prof. Leach, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Palmer followed. The out-of-town students were assured that every consideration, hospitality and good fellowship would be shown them.

The growth of the school in five years from a high school enrollment of thirty-five (35) to the present enrollment of more than one hundred, attests to the statement made, both in interest shown by the citizens of Hartford and the efforts made on the part of the Faculty. Additional seats will be ordered to accommodate the increased High School attendance.

An unusually large Senior class is in attendance this year. Twenty-two will complete the High School course.

A full laboratory equipment for the class in Physics will be ready for use in a short time. This will add much to the interest in class work.

The following out of town High School students matriculated Monday and Tuesday: Misses Sallie Coleman, Paradise; Geneva Brown, McHenry; Evelyn Clark, Mazie Clark, Dundee; Mary Rander, Matanzas; Iva Ambrose, Edna Elliott, Butler county; Gorin Flenner, Cromwell; Margaret Williamson, Echols; Willie Lindley, Point Pleasant; Mae Whittinghill, Eva Butler, Fordville; Ida Parrish, Laura Parrish, Hartford, R. R. 1; Dena Rial, Sophia Ward, Clarice Ward, Norine Barnett, Gussie Bennett, Lueline Bennett, No Creek; Lettie Bell, Buford; Messrs. Aaron Ross, McHenry; Archie Brown, Rockport; Mack Benton, Raymond Nall, Centertown; James Coleman, Paradise; Ellis Bell, Earl Hocker, Point Pleasant; Clarence Igleheart, J. B. Igleheart, Pearl Sandorfur, Byron Williams, Charley Ward, No Creek.

One hundred and fifty were enrolled in the grades.

Negro Battles Marshal.

In a pistol fight near the interurban station at Anchorage Town Marshal J. W. Leonard was shot in the chin, and Fred Huges, a negro farm hand, was slightly wounded in the forehead and chest. Huges went to Anchorage on an interurban car and was said to have been disorderly. When Marshal Leonard attempted to arrest him the negro drew his revolver and shot him in the chin, then fleeing, with Leonard in pursuit.

When overtaken the negro threw up his hands and said he would surrender, but when the marshal attempted to handcuff him the negro grappled with him. In the scuffle that ensued both men rolled down a ten-foot embankment and Huges broke the officer's hold and fled. When Leonard attempted to fire at him he found his revolver choked with dirt. Yesterday afternoon he and County Patrolman Z. M. Osborn went to Huges' home on the farm of H. G. Bedinger and arrested him. He will be tried before Police Judge W. G. Lord, of Anchorage, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Zapata's Proposal Rejected.

Mexico City, Sept. 7.—An official statement issued Sunday by Gen. Carranza's secretary says the demand of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader, that the first chief of the Constitutionalists submit to the plan of Ayala as the price of peace is not acceptable to Gen. Carranza.

The statement says Gen. Carranza was appointed by a convention of generals, and cannot resign his power in favor of Zapata. Furthermore, it is declared, the plan of Guadalupe calls for agrarian reforms not only in the State of Morelos, but throughout the republic. Zapata and his leaders are invited to meet in general convention October 1, when plans of reform will be designated.